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[a660]

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L. E., Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 13th March, 1905. [a683]

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Hongkong, 11th March, 1905. [a667]

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Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Lieber's

P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.
On 12th March, at Bury St. Edmunds, England, the wife of Frank Browne, Hongkong, of a son. [698]

On 20th February, at Liayang, the wife of the Rev. Mr. MACNAULAN, M.A., United Free Church of Scotland, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DE VILLE ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14TH, 1905.

KUROPATKIN is beaten. Russia is beaten. In April the war will be over. It is a safer prophecy, than any racing "tip" ever was. The Russian general's messages to his Emperor have come down to the level of his Liayang despatch, or lower; and this time there are no puffed war correspondents to soften defeat, by praising his strategy, and belittling the work of his conquerors. He has been outflanked and surrounded; and by way of atoning for the absence of Mr. BENNET BURLEIGH and Co., he has explained how by extraordinary measures he has extricated his army from a highly dangerous position. What those extraordinarily heroic steps must have been is made apparent in the Japanese official despatch published in this issue, which we have Englished and put into tabulated form. The original copy (in part) thus refers to the things General KUROPATKIN left behind him in the Shaho débâcle:-

... 2 ensigns, sixty guns, sixty thousand rifles, 150 ammunition wagons, 1,000 army wagons, two hundred thousand shells, twenty-five million shots of rifles, grains of 74,000 bushels, materials of the light railway for 46 miles, 300 wagons of the light railway, 2,000 horses, maps full in 23 Chinese carts, cloths full in over 1,000 Chinese carts, bread of one million portions, fuel of 150 million pounds, horse allowance of 223 thousand bushels and 125 thousand pounds of hay.

Let no one smile at the diction of that catalogue. If some members of the Island Empire have yet to acquire a ripe experience of the intricacies of our speech, we have to remember that recent events prove how well, how very, very well, they can do other things. They can fight, and no European nation can ever again presume to teach them the art or science of the soldier. If this list of trophies be trustworthy, (and it must be remembered that from the beginning there has been no Japanese official return of captures which subsequent discoveries did not prove to have been conservative, rather than exaggerated), it means that an entrenched Russian army, superior in numbers, with ample ammunition and stores, commanded by an officer whose military talents all have agreed to praise, has been put to rout. Twenty six thousand and five hundred Russians dead on the ground, and forty thousand living Russian soldiers taken prisoner! Is it easy to realise what that means; to mentally grasp such appalling figures? It means that the Japanese army, within the last week, has killed or captured the equivalent (short about five thousand) of the entire population of Hongkong. Picture Queen's Road East at its busiest; imagine every individual thronging the street lying stiff and cold; and even then it is insignificant compared with the real scene to be witnessed along the banks of the Shu river. How was it done? It is not much use thinking of the demoralised condition of the Russian rank and file, of their discouragement by news from home, by previous failures, by lack of the care and comforts that their wicked and contemptible "superiors" have robbed them of; it is inconceivable that twenty-six thousand men would stand to be shot down without offering the fiercest resistance. We know, in fact, from reports by the Japanese, who have always given full credit for their enemy's gallantry, that a most fierce and obstinate fight was made. General KUROPATKIN's tactical skill seems to be admitted: it may perhaps have been that he was not properly backed up by his officers. The last news from Port Arthur prepared us to believe almost anything derogatory to the average Russian officer. There is also the advantage of "momentum" to the Japanese. A moving body impacting a body at rest inflicts more damage than it receives; other things being equal, offence is better than defence. Whatever the causes, ample explanations of which will be forthcoming by-and-by, there is no doubt of the present state of things. It is too serious to be described as "luring 'em on." The Russian eagles are in flight; the prestige and power of the Tsar's army are gone. There seems no longer any hope of that one victory which was to save the Russian "face," and make overtures possible. What will be done now? We do not think it likely that Russia will sue as a fallen foe; nor that her authorities will formally agree to all the Japanese stipulations. History tells of wars that closed without peace treaties. The Russo-Japanese War promises to make another in that list. The war will be over just because 'ere will be no more fighting. The remnants of Russia's great army may linger on their own side of the rubicon, to regain prestige in the way that a small boy, driven from the field, does by shaking his fist at the boy who licked him; and Japan, having done what she set out to do, will stay proceedings. International intervention will do the rest. The boy on the Siberian side of the fence may shake his fist as much as he likes, an it relieves his feelings; but he cannot return. The Powers must and will see to that.

Professor Emil Schulz, who was visiting Shanghai, has died in hospital there.

The weekly return of communicable diseases, dated 11th March, is blank save for two Chinese cases of small-pox, both fatal.

It is reported that the Chinese Government have ordered the torpedo-boat *Feiyi* to clear away the mines floating off the Shantung Coast.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum during the week ending the 12th March, 1905, were 291 non-Chinese, and 115 Chinese to the former, and 76 non-Chinese, and 3,780 Chinese to the latter institution.

Two drunken soldiers were fined yesterday for assaulting a coolie. One of them, an adept at "putting the stone," "put" a brick on the poor Chinaman's skull, which, fortunately, was thick enough to save its owner's life. The coolie gets \$10 compensation.

"Assaulting the Police? The sight of a policeman is enough to frighten me, without assaulting him," said a native at the Police Court yesterday, who was charged, before Mr. Hazeland, with being in a gambling house in First Street and assaulting the Police. He was found guilty, however, and fined \$2 and \$15.

At the Public Works department yesterday afternoon, Rural Building Lot 120, situated near the Mt. Gough Reservoir was put up for sale. The only bidder was Mr. A. Bryer (of Messrs. Leigh and Ormrod), and the lot was knocked down to him for \$4,820, being \$20 above the upset price.

A Chinese pickpocket, called Li Wintz, was caught at his nefarious work on the ss. *Fudan*, and although Mr. Hayes, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, did his best yesterday to get him off, Mr. Hazeland sentenced Li Wintz to 42 days imprisonment.—In Sang Kui was given a month, and six hours' stocks, for stealing from the same steamer, a coat belonging to the son of the mandarin of San Chan.

A propos the recent story of a new gold company, the *Globe* remarks: We need no better authority than Sir William Ramsay's for the statement that the extraction of gold from sea water is scientifically possible. In the light of a practical method of accumulating millions, however, the scheme is derided by believers, and rumours are flying about the City this morning of a limited company for the production of radium from sulphur-heaps; and a subseabottom-from-manganese-ore extraction syndicate.

A Russian officer, who appears to be more anxious to get to the front than some of his compatriots, declares that no notice was taken of telegrams sent in advance on the Siberian Railway, and his entire company was once kept twenty-four hours late for dinner—which was not cooked. This is nothing. Even in time of peace, says the *Globe*, we have heard from a traveller of his train being kept at a station eight hours merely to allow the officials to get drunk. After starting, the guard (an escaped fugitive) remonstrated with the driver (a murderer) on his reckless way of driving the train, but was only told that he "wanted to give these blanketed passengers a little shaking up." After observing a signalman leaning over the ledge of his signal-box hopelessly intoxicated, our informant was wise enough to disembark.

The N.Y. *Daily News* say the committee of the Shanghai Choral Society have offered to Mr. A. G. Ward, who has accepted, the position of Honorary Conductor to the Society. Mr. Ward is coming to Shanghai as organist to Holy Trinity Cathedral and is due here this week. As it is proposed to commence rehearsals immediately on Mr. Ward's arrival, intending active members should send in their names and addresses without delay to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. F. Bateman, 4 Foochow Road, in order that they may be not tied in due course of the time when, and the place where, rehearsals will be held. Mr. Ward has conducted the Hongkong Philharmonic Society (which corresponds to the two Societies we have here—the Philharmonic and Choral Societies) with conspicuous success for some years, and up to the time of his departure from Hongkong was busily engaged in reorganising that Society.

Edward Branscombe's Westminster Glee and Concert Party is coming to Hongkong from Peking, where they were singing last night. This announcement will not set the town in an uproar; but when music lovers learn that it is a really high class company with programmes wisely arranged by experts who know just what the cultured community wants, they should feel pleased. There is a splendid contrast of the Oratorio school; four beautiful boy sopranos (who delighted Canadian and Australasian audiences); half a dozen male voices of selected quality; a humorously musical sketch man; and competent instrumentalists. The *Sunday Morning Herald* mentions their distinguishing qualities "freshness and a certain dainty charm." They give historical and national pieces. After appearing on the 24th instant, they go to Shanghai; and play three nights on their return, on April 3rd, 4th and 5th. H. E. the Governor has promised his patronage.

DALLAS BANDMANN COMPANY.

"THE THREE LITTLE MAIDS."

Last night at the theatre, the Dallas Bandmann Opera Company staged *The three little maids*. This is the only piece in their repertoire played by them before in Hongkong. It is a great favourite, containing many tuneful and catchy numbers. In the first act the trio sang "The three little Maids" the parts being taken as follows:—Miss Queenie Strachan, Edna; Miss Violet Frapton, Hilda; and Miss Dolly Varden, Ada. With their musical parts, Miss Strachan and Miss Frapton made decided hits but Miss Varden seemed scarcely at home in her part, and her enunciation might have been better. The sextette "Town and Country Mouse" went off with a good swing. A feature in the second act was the "Tea and cake-walk" trio; and in the last act, the duet "Je vous adore."

The part of Lo Chong was taken by Mr. Percy Hayden, who, perhaps, scarcely realised its possibilities. Mr. Edgar Ronalds was Brian Molynex; and Mr. Frank Cochrane was seen to great advantage as M. de L'Orme. He sang his two songs "Love is a wonderful game" and "I will dream of you" in a very efficient manner.

Miss Bertha Hunter was very effective in the part of Lady St. Malory; and Miss Rachael Kemp filled the parts of the post-mistress, Miss Deare; and the manageress of the tea shop, in a very charming manner. Mr. C. F. Cooke took the part of Theodore Branscombe, his acting throughout being exceptionally good. A pathetic scene at the end of the first act, parting from his three daughters, was quite fine. Mr. Jamie Dallas in the part of Cupid (the caddie) was excellent. His songs "girls, girls" and "I am only a caddie" were well rendered, and his dances were one of the features of the evening.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, 13th March.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Hume Long, P.C., &c., M.P. for South Bristol, is appointed Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in succession to Mr. George Wyndham, resigned.

THE BOARD OF TRADE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, 13th March.

Lord Salisbury, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed president of the Board of Trade, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Gerald William Balfour.

PRESIDENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

LONDON, 13th March.

The Rt. Hon. Gerald William Balfour, P.C., President of the Board of Trade since 1900, is appointed President of the Local Government Board, vice Mr. Long, now Irish Secretary.

NEW MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE.

LONDON, 13th March.

The Hon. Alwyn Edward Fellowes, Junior Lord of the Treasury, and Government Whip, is appointed President of the Board of Agriculture, vice the acting President, the Earl of Onslow.]

NEW AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

LONDON, 13th March.

Sir William Edward Goschen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen, is appointed Ambassador at Vienna, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Sir F. R. Plunkett.

THE WAR.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

KUROPATKIN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, 13th March.

It is reported that General Kuropatkin has asked the Tsar to relieve him of his command.

RUSSIA DENIES IT WANTS PEACE.

LONDON, 13th March.

There is an official Russian denial that there is any intention of arranging peace with Japan.

(By COURTESY OF THE JAPANESE CONSUL.)

KUROPATKIN DEFEATED.

CATALOGUE OF JAPANESE BOOTY.

TOKYO, 12th March. The reports from the armies operating in the Shaho neighbourhood, up to Sunday morning, give the following details. They are approximate only, as the numbers continue to increase.

Russian Prisoners—over 40,000; including Major-General Nachimoff.

Russian Corpses—on the field, 26,500.

Russian Casualties—90,000.

Trophies:—

Ensigns—Two.

Guns—Sixty.

Rifles—60,000.

Ammunition Wagons—150.

Army Wagons—1,000.

Shells—200,000.

Rifle Cartridges—25,000,000.

Grain—74,000 bushels.

Light railway materials—sufficient for 46 miles.

Light railway wagons—300.

Horses—2,000.

Maps—23 Chinese cartloads.

Clothing—over 1,000 Chinese cartloads.

Brand—1,000,000 "portions."

Fuel—over 65,964 tons.

Horse Fodder—223,000 bushels.

Hay—1,116 cwt.

No report has yet arrived from the forces in the Hingking quarter.

RUSSIAN DIVISION ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

TOKYO, 13th March.

The report received on the 13th inst. says that in the direction of Hingking the enemy's losses are not yet ascertained, but over 800 Russian corps were already found on the field. According to the statement of prisoners their seventy-first division was almost annihilated.

Although the Russians burnt their store-houses at Machuntan and other places, large quantities of powder, ammunition and war materials fell into our hands.

THE PURSUIT CONTINUES.

A PAROLE BREAKER CAUGHT.

TOKYO, 13th March.

The report received on the morning of the 13th inst. says that our forces, continuing the pursuit northwards, from all directions, meanwhile inflicting a heavy loss on the routed enemy, expelled him entirely on the 12th inst., from a district 26 miles north of Mukden. Our forces are still pursuing.

In the district extending 13 mils to the north of the railway north of Mukden, an enormous number of carts laden with ammunition and war materials were found abandoned.

The report received on the afternoon of the 12th inst. said that one Russian officer who surrendered at Port Arthur, came to Hsinminyun from Shanghai, breaking his parole, and was captured by our garrison.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

KUROPATKIN SURROUNDED.

LONDON, 11th March.

The Times St. Petersburg correspondent wires that a telegram from General Kuropatkin, believed to have been despatched early yesterday morning by messenger to Tieling, has reached Tsarsko Selo. In it the General states ironically: "Am surrounded."

HONGKONG JOTTINGS.

The weather has apparently changed at last. During the month of February, I see from the meteorological observations published by the Observatory, we had a total of only 26 hours of sunshine. And we live "in the tropics"! In February last year we had 207 hours of sunshine, and a mean temperature 62.6 deg. Fahrneheit. The mean temperature for the month of February this year was 55.3 degrees. In February last the temperature did not once fall below 50 degrees, but on the 10th of Feb., this year the thermometer registered 41.8 degrees, and for more than a third of the month the mercury was below 50 degrees. The general impression is therefore correct: we have had an unusually cold spell since Chinese New Year.

Our climatic conditions, in fact, seem to be changing in more respects than one. Dr. Clark, our Medical Officer of Health, has noted that during the last three decades there has been a progressive reduction in our rainfall. This emphasises the importance of increasing the water storage accommodation, a work with which I am glad to note the P.W.D. has been making good progress during the last two years.

In the little farewell speech delivered by Dr. Atkinson at last week's meeting of the Sanitary Board I noticed a rather astonishing statement. Dr. Atkinson spoke of the measures taken by the Government to stop the ravages of malaria by draining the nullahs, removing undergrowth and filling in the swamps, and he quoted hospital returns to the effect that the number of malarial patients admitted into the hospitals last year was only a third the number admitted in 1901. Yet I notice that of the 490 cases last year no fewer than 301 were fatal, whereas in 1901, out of 1,033 cases only 574 were fatal. The mortality shows therefore a big percentage of increase. What is the explanation? Do the hospital returns really prove that malaria is less prevalent now than it was four years ago? Or does this large increase in the percentage of deaths to cases merely indicate that malarial patients do not resort to the hospitals until they are in an extremely bad state? Whatever may be the explanation, we shall derive great satisfaction from these mortality returns if we look at them in their proper light. They show, in fact, that per 1,000 of the population (even supposing the population had remained stationary during the last four years) the reduction in the mortality return is something like 90 per cent.

Apropos of this subject I should like to direct the attention of the P.W.D. to the offensive odour which is frequently noticeable in Glenealy, just at the spot where the gradient is steepest, —just the very place for mosquitoes to breed. There are two similar places in Conduit Road where water collects and stagnates underneath the two bridges. Now that the P.W.D. is apparently clearing away the stones heap which has disfigured this road they might well consider what cannot be done to abate these nuisances.

I hear there is something like a little strike among the Hospital Sisters of the Colony. I am informed that Government requires that they shall give lessons in nursing gratuitously to the European ladies of the colony who are attending the nursing classes started a little while ago, and the Hospital Sisters regard the request as unreasonable. What, I wonder, would the Colonial Treasurer say to a suggestion that he should devote his leisure moments to giving the community lessons in book-keeping?

There is a story in circulation that induces me to express the opinion that if a little exhortation to be careful in record-keeping were addressed exclusively to members of the Civil Service it might serve a useful purpose. The story relates to a little confusion which has occurred in the cemetery records. "Here lieth" is the customary beginning of epitaphs on grave stones. It sometimes happens that it is the stone that lieth. There is—But, after all, what does it matter if a man lies here and a stone lies there?

Lord Hawke, whose presence on the cricket ground last Saturday attracted an unusually large field, bid that ill-wishers which seemed to dog the steps of celebrated cricketers who have won famous victories and from whom ever afterwards great things are expected at the wicket. Dismissed for 2 is not as bad as being dismissed with a duck egg—but very nearly. Lord Hawke will know now where to look when he wants another team to go to the Antipodes.

There has been much discussion during the last few days as to what that coxswain meant when, according to his evidence in the police court, he said to the plaintiff, a lieutenant in the R.G.A.: "you no belong English; you belong Scotch." According to the plaintiff's evidence there were more adjectives employed in the accusation, but assuming that to be the fact, the problem discussed is why the coxswain should have regarded the brogueless lieutenant as being adjectively Scotch rather than adjectively English, Irish or Welsh. The only thing clear in the evidence is that the accusation was deeply resented, and in view of the conflicting nature of the testimony on the point I must leave it to the lieutenant to say why he resented the accusation. Many pukka Scotsmen would like to know. [Note by the Editor: It was, of course, not that particular saying that the gentleman resented, but the Chinaman's general insolence of conduct and demeanour. Lieut. Dobbin has the sympathy of many white men, Scots and others.]

BOBBERY IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

DIPLOMATS AND DETRACTORS.

Word was forwarded to the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon that a riot was taking place in Des Vœux Road in front of the premises of Messrs. A. Jack and Co. Inspector Smith, who was on duty at the time, sent a squad of Police to bring the rioters to the Station in order that he might learn the cause of the trouble. Some fifty or sixty men were marched up accompanied by the manager of A. Jack and Co. The trouble, it appeared, was because the firm had agreed with the coolies to pay each man a month's wages to go and save the *s.s. Tsingtao*. Provided operations were completed before the month was up, they were (according to the coolies) still to receive a month's pay. The work was finished seventeen days, and the master of A. Jack and Co. wished to go back on his contract and pay the men for seventeen days only, hence all the "bobbying." The Inspector asked the Manager whether his firm were prepared to pay the amount agreed upon. The Manager said the master would not, so the Inspector informed the spokesman of the coolies that they could seek redress for their grievances in the Summary Court. If they continued their riot in the street, however, they would probably be imprisoned for two or three months.

NOTE AND BEAM.

Russia does not seem likely to gain much by her alliance with the Powers that Japan has been violating the neutrality of China. The reply from the Japanese Legation not only answers the Russian charges point by point, but proceeds to show that the pot which has been complaining of the blackness of the kettle is not quite innocently clean itself. With regard to the cutting out of the *Reichsfeld* from Cheloo, we said at the time, it may have been high-handed but this was surely a case in which two-blacks made a white. Most of the other charges, such as those of having dealings with Chunchun and of conniving at warlike preparations on China's part, are denied point-blank. The fact that Japan has obtained contraband supplies from Chinese ports is admitted; but, as Japan says, traffic in contraband is no breach of neutrality, while the impudence of Russia, who got all the contraband from China she could whilst Port Arthur held out, in making this charge, would be incredible in any other Power. On the other hand, Russia has now to answer the counter-charges, which include military fortifying in Mongolia, violation of the Liao-ho boundary, chartering a German steamer at Tientsin, the wireless installation at Chefoo, and the less of Russian officers from Port Arthur who broke away after their internment in China had been arranged for. Whether Russia meant her charges to serve as an excuse for new violations of neutrality, or as a ground for the intervention of the Powers, it appears to have been distinctly false move.—*H. M. Gazette.*

CHINA TEA.

A China merchant asks in a contemporary, Why make out that the difficulties in Asia, are aggravated by that wicked China competition? As Mr. Brodrick in his retrospect pointed out, the produce of India and Ceylon has almost driven that of China out of the market, but it would really seem that nothing but a monopoly will satisfy the rulers of nineteen-twentieths of the consumption.

The contention of the deputation that one effect of the increased duty has been the importation of some four million more pounds of China tea is ingenious, but unsound as a support of their argument. It is true that something like this quantity has been received this year; but, unfortunately, it has not been absorbed in this country. And as to the accusations of poor quality, and consequent low price, the tea of China are hopelessly out of competition in this respect with those of India and Ceylon, with their rich (I) liquors appealing to the working classes, who like their tea thick and strong. The historical "Peckoe and Son-chong" appeal to people who are willing and able to discriminate in this important article of diet, and those interested in the trade would gladly welcome an inquiry into the evil effects of inferior tea, of which, indeed, there is ample evidence in the "little Mary" of the unhappy consumer of British-grown tea.

It is surely worthy of notice that the China trade maintains a dignified and uncomplaining attitude in spite of increased duties and much advertised competition; they rely on the merits of the article they sell, and are too business-like to be tempted into pulling up stocks beyond the demands of the public in order to satisfy directors whilst emptying the pockets of shareholders.

An Importer of China Tea" also points out—"China's stock of 10,000,000 lbs. is not held up any more than is the Indian stock of 80 millions which might quite as truthfully be described as 'too bad to sell.' The deliveries of China tea are about one and a half millions a month, and by the time the new crop arrives the stock of tea 'too bad to sell' will be about seven millions, very little more than the amount usually in stock at that period. It is a pity that the absurd statements of our Indian rivals (if the word can be used of men who glory in 92 per cent of business) cannot appreciate the convenience of the case. Our China stocks are good sound teas and are being sold and delivered in much the same proportion as in the past few years."

Messrs. Walker, Lambe and Co.'s China Tea Market Report states:—Public sales comprised 589 half-chests Black Leaf and 143 half-chests Red Leaf. First crop Keemun tea sold at 10d. per lb., and lower medium Teas at 4d. per lb. sold at 4d. per lb., and broken leaf Panyangtea at 3d. per lb. Prices were about maintained. In the private market a few Panyangs are being sold for shipping from 4d. to 7d. per lb. The home trade continues to take a few parcels of Moning from 3d. to 4d. and 4d. to 4d. per lb., and broken leaf Panyangs from 3d. to 4d. per lb.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Tea Circular states:—The dullness of the market after the activity of the past fortnight was somewhat unexpected, for though the various crops are giving a full supply for trade requirements, all grades show excellent value. As it now seems clear that the actual weight of Indian Tea passed through auction is considerably larger than was at one time anticipated, the firmness of imports seems fully justified, while the steady deliveries of January and a probably smaller export from Ceylon during the next month or two should further help to maintain the present basis of values. Java. There was only a moderate demand at the small sale on 9th inst. of 1,73 pugs, against 3,677 pugs last year, and several lots were withdrawn. The average price realised on 2nd inst. was 5d. per lb.

BANYAN.

The text of the memorandum by Colonel Youngusband, of Tibet fame, in reply to the regrettable exhibition of a censorious spirit by Mr. St. John Brodrick, appeared in the *Blue Book* (Vol. 2370) as follows:—

On my return to India I find that I am held by His Majesty's Government to have acted in defiance of express instructions in accepting the Tibetan proposal regarding the mode of payment of the indemnity, and to have disobeyed orders in leaving Lhasa without making an attempt to alter the Convention I had signed. I desire, therefore, to explain the reasons for my action, and to offer suggestions as to the best method of carrying out the wishes of His Majesty's Government for modifying the terms I settled with the Tibetans.

I would, in the first place, remark that the dispatch from the Secretary of State, dated 5th August, specifically laying down that the amount of indemnity I was to ask was not to be more than the Tibetans could pay within three years, did not reach me till after I had accepted the Tibetan proposal. The terms of the draft Convention certainly implied that the amount should be paid in three years, but a certain amount of latitude was left to me in the matter of the indemnity, and though I admit that my action was not covered by my instructions, I regret that this is the case.

For what was my position in the early days of September? I had before me the telegram of the Secretary of State, dated 16th August, in which it was definitely laid down that the troops were to start back on a day to be named by the military authorities in communication with me. General Macdonald had consulted his medical officers and had informed me, on 31st August, that 16th September was the latest date he could remain and that, unless he received orders to the contrary from Government, he intended to leave on that date. I had at the time every reason to suppose that the date named by General Macdonald would be accepted by Government. Throughout the latter part of my Mission very great importance had been attached to military considerations and I had, indeed, been reprimanded in June for asking for fuller time for my negotiations than General Macdonald had advised could be given. I could not count, then, upon having any longer period than up to 15th September at my disposal for negotiations.

I accordingly arranged that on 1st September the whole of the Council and the principal members of the National Assembly should meet me in the presence of the Amban and I then presented them with the draft Convention in its final form, which, I said, I expected them to sign within a week. As the latter part of my Mission was of great importance had been attached to military considerations and I had, indeed, been reprimanded in June for asking for fuller time for my negotiations than General Macdonald had advised could be given. I could not count, then, upon having any longer period than up to 15th September at my disposal for negotiations.

On 4th September, the Regent came to me, saying the Tibetans were ready to agree to all our terms except that regarding the indemnity, and he begged me that the amount might be paid in annual instalments of one lakh each for 75 years. I had not then received the telegram from the Government of India, dated 2nd September, saying I could remain till 15th October. I was under the impression I would have to leave on 15th September. Time was exceedingly pressing. It was all important that I should get the Convention through before I left Lhasa. It was in every way desirable, also, that the Convention I should make should be such that it was possible for the Tibetans to keep, and not one which would leave them in the sting of resentment. The country could well afford to pay 75 lakhs, which is not more than a year's revenue of a State like Indore in India. But in Tibet there is almost no cash, and the smallest amount of revenue reaches the Central Government, nearly the whole being paid in kind to local officials and to the monasteries. To pay even a lakh of rupees a year in cash would cause some difficulty to the Central Government; and if I had insisted on 75 lakhs it would have been a concession in regard to the mart. By the Convention they undertake to consider the question of opening new marts, and our generosity in reducing the indemnity may be taken as a ground for asking for the opening of the mart.

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11. Subsequent events have shown that my action has enabled us to leave Tibet with some feeling of confidence that our relations have been placed on a basis rooted in friendly sentiment. We have got the convention, and we have got it with good-will behind it. And if I have obtained too much, what we do not wish for can at any time be given back.

12. His Majesty's Government, I understand, now wish to reduce the amount of indemnity from 75 lakhs of rupees to 25 lakhs. Now that I have forced the Tibetans to acknowledge that 75 lakhs is due to us or their misdeeds ours, the remission may be made with good grace as an act of generosity on our part. As a matter of business, I think we ought to expect from them the opening of a trade mart in Eastern Tibet, which would be as much to their interest as ours; and my idea has been that an arrangement of this nature might very easily have been made when the revision of the Trade Regulations came to be discussed. But if His Majesty's Government wish the alteration in the amount of the indemnity to be made once, we must trust to the good feeling of the Tibetans to subsequently make us a concession in regard to the mart. By the Convention they undertake to consider the question of opening new marts, and our generosity in reducing the indemnity may be taken as a ground for asking for the opening of the mart.

13. But while reducing the amount of the indemnity, His Majesty's Government wish also to limit the period of occupation of the Chumbi Valley. This is a very serious sacrifice on the part of the Government of India. Chumbi is the key to Tibet. It is also the most difficult part of the road to Lhasa. With Chumbi in our possession, we have a clear run into Tibet, for the Li Tang La Pass across the watershed is an open plain, several miles wide. With Chumbi in the possession of the Tibetans the difficulties of an advance into Tibet are trifled. We got through it this time by diplomatic management. Nor do the Tibetans show any resentment whatever at the idea of our prolonging occupation of Chumbi, for the valley is not looked upon as part of Tibet proper and is on the Indian side of the watershed and inhabited by a separate race. Suspecting, however, that His Majesty's Government, with these considerations before them, still desire to limit our occupation of the Chumbi Valley, to three years, the Vicerey has merely to state this intention in the ratification of the Convention. There might be advantage in attaching to such a declaration a statement that we reserve to ourselves the right to reoccupy the valley if the indemnity is not paid; but we presumably would always have the right in any case, as every nation has a right to enforce a treaty obligation which is not fulfilled. Any special statement to that effect might not, therefore, greatly strengthen our position, while it might give rise in certain quarters to the idea that we still have been avoided by the arrangement I made.

I had one other consideration in my mind. Under Article VI. of the Convention the indemnity to be fixed was to be for (1) the expense incurred in military operations, and (2) for insults to, and attacks upon, the British Commissioner. However much we might ridicule the amount afterwards, it was, I considered, politically desirable to make the Tibetans acknowledge that for the above no small amount of satisfaction was due to us. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees is only £160,000, which is a small amount to enter in a treaty as satisfaction for in-roads and attacks upon the British Representative.

7. I had then in the end to act upon my own responsibility in the matter of extending the period for payment of the indemnity. I trust Government will not consider I acted hastily, for in my telegram of 15th July I referred to the possibility of having to increase the number of years in which payment of the indemnity might have to be made, and suggested that in this respect we might suit the convenience of the Tibetans.

8. I should, of course, have preferred to have been able to carry out the letter of the instructions of His Majesty's Government, but I would have incurred a very heavy responsibility in refusing the Tibetan proposal. It was quite possible that, if I had refused, the Regent would have fled from Lhasa rather than sign the Convention, and, in any case, I would have been paid when the trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok have been effectively opened for three years.

14. All that seems necessary, therefore, in order to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government, is for His Excellency the Vicerey to ratify the Convention, to declare that the amount of indemnity will be reduced from 75 to 25 lakhs of rupees, and that the occupation of the Chumbi Valley by us would cease on the first three instalments which have been punctually paid and when the trade marts at Gyantse and Gartok have been effectively opened for three years.

15. I would then at once write to the Regent informing him of His Excellency's graciousness of His Majesty's Government, but I would invite him to India to receive the ratification. Further discussion regarding Trade Regulations and the opening of a trade mart in Eastern Tibet might then be commenced, and such like negotiations might go on indefinitely with the advantage of keeping us in continued touch with the heads of the Tibetan Government.

16. In this way I hope the wishes of His Majesty's Government will be met and our good relations not be jeopardised as they might have been if I had refused the Regent's proposal regarding the mode of payment of the indemnity; or if I had attempted an alteration of the Convention only a few days after it had been solemnly contracted.

more fact of my remaining would therefore have aroused suspicion; and, if in addition, I had failed to alter the Convention only just signed with so much ceremony, I should in instant loss all the confidence I had so hardly won. I understood from the telegrams of the Secretary of State that he had no wish to prejudice the Convention already made, and neither that the attempt to alter it now would have most seriously prejudiced it. By persuasion I could never have induced them to alter it now it was once arranged; and though I certainly had the power to insist upon the alteration, I hardly had the right to. Nor in the strictly limited time at my disposal could I have expected to negotiate new Trade Regulations. I doubt if Government even yet got the Tibeto-Buddhist and the lack of business capacity of the Tibetans or the inadequacy of the Government machine for dealing with foreign relations.

17. Then, again, military considerations had here, too, to be taken into account. I was constantly being urged not to keep the troops a day longer in Lhasa than could be helped, so that they might not suffer from the approaching winter. As soon, therefore, as the Convention was signed, I told General Macdonald that he might take 20th Sept. as his deadline for leaving. This would give the Ambar time to get an answer from Peking, authorising him to sign the Adhesion Agreement if the Chinese Government showed any inclination to settle the matter. If they were inclined to be argumentative our leaving Lhasa would have more effect than our remaining, for the Ambar certainly felt our presence no more extremely useful in checking the Tibetans, and making them more amenable to us. General Macdonald, therefore, made arrangements all the way down the line for the return of the force on, or within a few days of 20th September. The convoy, which was ready to start for Gyantse to stock the posts, if we had to stay, was countermanded, and troops and transport along the line of communications began to return to India. Arrangements of this kind in a country like Tibet cannot be made or altered at the last moment; and as I had been led to expect that my action regarding the indemnity clause was to be supported, I had arranged farewell visits and conversations, which it would have been very awkward to postpone.

18. Subsequent events have shown that my action has enabled us to leave Tibet with some feeling of confidence that our relations have been placed on a basis rooted in friendly sentiment. We have got the convention, and we have got it with good-will behind it. And if I have obtained too much, what we do not wish for can at any time be given back.

19. I accordingly arranged that on 1st September the whole of the Council and the principal members of the National Assembly should meet me in the presence of the Amban and I then presented them with the draft Convention in its final form, which, I said, I expected them to sign within a week. As the latter part of my Mission was of great importance had been attached to military considerations and I had, indeed, been reprimanded in June for asking for fuller time for my negotiations than General Macdonald had advised could be given. I could not count, then, upon having any longer period than up to 15th September at my disposal for negotiations.

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Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

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HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
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Hongkong, 13th March, 1905. [697]

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Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. [658]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the General Managers Mr. I. S. LEWIS will be in charge of the Company's business at this port during my absence from the Colony on leave.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1905. [674]

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.

HEADQUARTERS, Philippines Division, Office of the Chief Commissioner, Manila, P.I.

February 1, 1905.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A.M., MONDAY, May 1, 1905, at which place time they will be opened in the presence of the attending bidders, for the furnishing and delivery of Fresh Vegetables to the Subsistence Department at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1906. About 600,000 pounds of Potatoes and 120,000 pounds of Onions per month will be required. The accepted vegetable will be admitted free of custom's duties. The United States reserves the right to decrease the amount called for in the contract by not to exceed 40 per cent upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for, with the consent of the contractor. Each proposal must be accompanied by a Bidder's Guarantee in the amount of \$20,000 or by certified check for that amount on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond, the penalty of which will be fixed by the Chief Commissary. Information furnished on application. Blank proposals and circulars of instructions to bidders can be obtained from Chief Commissary, Department of Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; the Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 163 Market Street, San Francisco, California; and from this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables for F. Y. 1906, to be opened May 1, 1905," and addressed to the undersigned—A. L. SMITH, Lt.-Col., D.C.G., U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

Manila, P.I., 10th February, 1905. [424]

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CONTRABAND OF WAR.

A JUDGMENT

Defining the term "CONTRABAND OF WAR" delivered by

SIR HENRY S. BERKELEY,

Chief Justice of Hongkong,

in the case of

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA v. OWNERS

of the S.S. "PROMETHEUS."

Together with the FINDINGS of Mr. E. A.

Hewitt (Superintendent of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company) in the

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1905. [686]

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1905. [689]

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Hongkong, 14th March, 1905. [682]

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Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [683]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH HALF-YEARLY

DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE

DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club,

Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1905,

will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB

HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY,

the 15th March, 1905, commencing at

2 P.M. each day, at their SALES ROOMS,

No. 8, Des Voeux Road (Corner of

Ice House Street),

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF

JAPANESE CURIOS.

**GREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.**

HONGKONG.

SCHWEPPES SODA WATER

(Bottles) \$3.00 per Dozen

SCHWEPPES TONIC

(Ordinary Bottles) \$3.00 per Dozen

SCHWEPPES STONE GINGER ALE

(Stone Bottles) \$3.00 per Dozen

N.B.—We have been appointed Sole Agents for China for Messrs. Schweppes's Aerated Water, and we have made arrangements to have fresh consignments shipped to us by every mail boat.

45-5

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PENSION FRANCAISE
AND RESTAURANT.

45, POTTERING STREET,

TENUE PAR MME. I. GUIOU.

FIRST-CLASS COOKING BY A FRENCH COOK.

Taxes: \$3.50 per day.

Reduced Terms for an Extended Stay.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1905.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"

27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1904.

"TANG YUEN,"

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisines and Accommodation.

Apply—MANAGERESS,

Macdonnell Road

or

FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1905.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED

ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER

2 Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1899.

GEO. FENWICK & CO. LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

THIS OLD Established Firm especially

Caters for Ship and Engine Repairing.

The Works may be reached in 10 minutes from Blake Pier by Rickshaw or Electric Tram.

Lanterns will call alongside vessels in the harbour flying the Call Flag E.

Telephone 142.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1905.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).

Extreme Length 542 feet.

Length on Blocks 513

Width of Entrance on Top 89

Width of Entrance on Bottom 77

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 263

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKALIJIMA).

Extreme Length 371 feet.

Length on Blocks 350

Width of Entrance on Top 66

Width of Entrance on Bottom 53

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).

Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can

execute all kinds of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well

as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE

STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED

with POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT,

READY at SHORT NOTICE.

73

ACUTE ALCOHOLISM.

At the American Consulate at Shanghai, on March 6th, an inquest was held on the body of Post Quarter-Master-Sergeant Robert Wolters of the United States army, who died at the United Service Restaurant, kept by Mr. A. E. Evans, on March 5th.

The first witness called was Frank W. Schenk, a discharged soldier from the U.S. Army, who stated that he arrived in Shanghai on the 27th of February with deceased. Witness met deceased at Chinwangtso and travelled with him on the Linan to Shanghai. Wolters did not appear to be in bad health, but he boarded the steamer at Chinwangtso while in a state of intoxication, and he remained in this condition nearly all the way down to Shanghai. Witness knew deceased when he was at Peking. On arriving at Shanghai witness and Wolters went to Mr. Evans' hotel. Deceased went out a few times, and several times witness saw that he was intoxicated when he returned. Until two days before Wolters died witness took him out for walks occasionally, and saw that he did not get anything to drink. Wolters did not complain of feeling weak, but the witness considered he might be unwell from the whisky he drank and constantly questioned him with respect to his health. Previous to the last few days witness considered deceased was in good health. On Saturday Schenk saw Wolters, and in the morning took him out for a walk, as he wished to keep him away from the drink. Deceased made no complaint of a craving for drink, and only took milk and eggs, and also consumed a quantity of water. At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon Wolters went to bed and witness enquired if he should send for a doctor, but Wolters replied in the negative.

Deceased did not eat anything on Saturday, and as far as witness knew, he did not take any food on Friday, except two eggs in a glass of milk. It did not strike witness as being peculiar for a man in good health not to want any thing much to eat. Deceased said simply that he was not hungry. Thursday was the last day Wolters was drunk and on Friday he only took two eggs and a glass of milk. Deceased drank great quantities of water. On Sunday he only took two glasses of milk and one egg. Witness gave him this about 6 a.m. Wolters died at 9:30 a.m. He never complained of pain and did not seem to be suffering. Witness after giving Wolters the milk and egg, remained with him until breakfast time, when he went down to get his breakfast. This was at 8:45 a.m. Deceased was then sleeping and breathing all right. When witness returned deceased was breathing with great effort, so he called Mr. Evans and sent for a doctor. Deceased became unconscious, and died before the medical man arrived.

The Vice-Consul-General to witness—What is your record?

Witness produced his papers.

The Vice-Consul-General—Your character is recorded here as excellent.

Mr. J. M. Darrah deposed that he was in Peking at the same time as deceased, who bore a good character, although he was a heavy drinker. He attended to his military duties and bore a good character in that respect, but outside that he was a heavy drinker. Wolters had been ill, to witness's knowledge, three times from alcoholism. These illnesses usually followed a "spree." Deceased had been unconscious from drinking. This occurred the last time he was ill, when he became unconscious for two and a half hours. Witness saw Wolters on Thursday night. He was not drunk then, but was suffering from the effects of having been drunk. On Thursday Wolters was nervous and excited. Schenk seemed to be taking care of the deceased man.

All Letters Addressed—MANAGED, MITSU BISHI Co., with name of place under.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH

FLEY'S, SCHILTZ'S, AMERITE

and KYNOCK'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

all Sizes, No. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and

AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong 28th November, 1902

245

CARTRIDGES.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1903.

263

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

HIRANO WATER.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNELL & Co.

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE

ALWAYS FRESH

FLEY'S, SCHILTZ'S, AMERITE

and KYNOCK'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,

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AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong 28th November, 1902

245

THE TSARINA.

A writer on Russian affairs says: Since the

Emperor's mother of the hair to the throne, the Empress Alexandra slowly but surely gained the influence due to her and this influence will soon, if not exclude, at least overshadow that of any other. You can depend upon it that the Tsarina is a clever woman, at the same time, an energetic woman, possessing the common sense of her mother's nation, blinded by the thoroughness of her father's. If I may draw a comparison, I would like her to the Empress Frederick, who was brave and successfully defended her husband's interests at a time of intrigues from powerful quarters against Dr. Macdonald and herself. The Empress Alexandra must needs wish the life of her husband to be spared; she must desire the prospects of her son—that is, of the dynasty in the direct succession—to be placed beyond danger, and to quiet and happiness to be restored to the Imperial palace, from which it fled a year ago. As the Tsar is open to influence, he might, if all know, be open to that of the Tsarina, first of all, especially since the birth of his son; and I have indicated indications and interests which require that influence to be used much in the manner in which the late Empress Elizabeth was said to have used hers—that is, for appearance and concord, and, if you want the word to be said, for meeting the wishes of the people as far as possible and by consecutive stages, as was the case in other countries less difficult to deal with than mysterious, immense, and inscrutable Russia.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON FINANCE.

"Don't ye believe it," said Mr. Dooley. "Nobody is too smart to be bunkoed. Th' on'y kind ir people that can be bunkoed are smart people. Ye can't be too honest to be bunkoed, but niver too smart. It's th' people th' arn't tryin' to get somethin' fr' mawthin' th' end in gettin' mawhin' fr' everything. I never can burst into tears whin I read about some in-lad been robbed in a confidence game. Canada Bill, Gib Fitz, or Mrs. Chadwick never got any money money m' square people. A man that buys a good brick thinks he is swindlin' a poor Indian that don't know its value; a fellow that comes on to buy fr' five hundred dollars tin thosun' dollars! It's somethin' that is so like money ye can't tell th' diff'rence is hopin' to swindle th' Government, th' foolish man that falls fr' th' three-card trick has th' wrong card crimped fr' him whin th' dealer's back is turned; th' shell-wurruker always pretends to fumble an' carelessly show th' farmer which shell th' little pea is under; an' th' lady fr' Cleveland didn't have got many more money on Andy's name thin on mine if she hadn't promised to divide with th' bankers. I rayfus to see over thin poor gloomy financiers amay more thin I wud ov'r th' restless capitalist who loses his all in a wire tapping enterprise. Whin a man gets more than six per cent fr' his money, it's a thousand to wan he's payin' it himself. Whinver anybody offers to give ye somethin' fr' mawthin', or something fr' less than its worth, or more fr' something th' world don't take any chance. Tell fr' a policeman."

"Th' wurruld is full fr' crooks," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It ain't that bad," said Mr. Dooley. "An' besides, let us think Havin' they put in part iv their time cheatin' each other."

HEAD QUARTERS,

HONGKONG, 13th March, 1905.

GENERAL ORDERS—Publications No. 44.

In continuation of General Order No. 41

of 11th March 1905, the undermentioned

Official Publications were also received in

the Command on the 14th instant. Dress Regulations

1904. Combined Training 1905.

GARRISON ORDERS—Camp No. 1.

The 119th Infantry will move into camp on the 15th

instant under instructions issued to the Officer

Commanding Battalion. The battalion will

remain in camp till the 22nd instant. Requisitions

for transport will be forwarded to the

Officer in Charge.

Leave, No. 2. Leave of absence on

private affairs has been granted to Lieutenant

B. Johnston, and C. W. Case-Morris, 2nd

Royal West Kent Regiment from 3rd February

to 3rd August 1905. Authority War Office

to 31st December, 1903.

GARRISON ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

HONGKONG, 13th March, 1905.

GENERAL ORDERS—Publications No. 44.

In continuation of General Order No. 41

of 11th March 1905, the undermentioned

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANDREWEDA, British cruiser, 12th Mar., from
Minc Lay.
AUSTRIAN, British str., 1734, A. H. Shaw,
15th March, Australia and Manila 11th
March, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BONNIE, British str., 404, A. C. Stewart, 13th
March, Singapore 3rd March, General—
Order.
BORNEO, German str., 2165, E. Muller, 13th
March, Sandakan 8th March, General—
Melscher & Co.
CHANGHA, British str., 1,463, T. Moore, 13th
March, Kobe 6th March and Kutchinotzu
Slo—General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHUNGHUNG, British str., 1,418, E. Cox, 13th
March, Hongkong 10th March, Coal—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 750, H. Suzuki, 12th
March, Haiphong & Hollow 11th March,
General—A. R. Mart.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536, Wm. H. Lunt,
12th March, Shanghai 3rd Mar., General—
A. M. S. N. Co.
NASSAU, German str., 2,600, Cantony, 13th
March—Lamburg and Singapore 4th Mar.,
General—Lamburg America Line.
REIDAN, str., 1,114, from Cardiff—
A. Ross & Co.
TUNGBING, British str., 12th March, from
Canton.
VERETTA, British str., 3,290, C. F. Reid, 12th
Mar.—Cardiff, Coal—Order.

CLEARANCE.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
13th March.

DEPARTURES.

ASTREA, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
EASTERN, British str., for Australia.
FOOSHING, British str., for Singapore.
KWANGTUNG, Chinese str., for Canton.
MACQUARIE, British str., for Saigon.
VENETIA, British str., for Nagasaki.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Changsha* reports: Light
southerly winds and fog.
The German str. *Austria* reports: In the
southern part of the China sea we had strong
N.E. monsoon, in the northern part fair weather
and fog.
The British str. *Changsha* reports: Kobe to
Kutchinotzu moderate to fresh westerly breezes,
fine and clear weather, and smooth sea throughout.
Kutchinotzu to Hongkong fresh to light
variable breezes, fine and clear weather to
Chapel Island, whence foggy weather was expe-
rienced to Chedz Point; thence to arrival fine
hazy weather, smooth sea throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.
13th March.

AUERDEEN DOCKS—
SOON LOOK—*Sabretooth*, Liscum, Ven-
us, H.M.S. *Juno*, *Chingtao*, *Hollow*,
COASTAL DOCK.

VESSELS ON THE BEACH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.
THE Company's Steamship

HAITAN.

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above
PORT TO-DAY, 14th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Stea-
mers to DEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA,
also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRAN-
EAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO.
Taking Cargo at through rates to PESCARA
GULF and BAUDAL, also BARCELONA,
VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA,"

Captain Magazini, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1905.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"LIGHNING,"

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the
above ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASQUON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2th March, 1905.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1905.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1905.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island, Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.
SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BLD	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	P. E. Martin, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MELONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	C. H. Bach	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 20th inst.
LONDON &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	R. A. Potors	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	BENGLOE	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	STENTORE	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	MACHAON	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th April.
ANSEILLE, HAVRE & HAMBURG	AGAMEMNON	Brit. str.	1 m.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th April.
MARSEILLE &c. via PORTS OF CALL	KHENANI	Ger. str.	k. w.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 18th April.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	OCEANIER	Fren. str.	—	Behrens	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Oliver	MELCHERS & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
PRINCES ALICE	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	P. Wettin	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 4th April.
PRINCES ALICE	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaisel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 18th April.
PRINCES ALICE	SEGONA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Balle	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 2nd May.
PRINCES ALICE	PATROCLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 16th May.
PRINCES ALICE	ALICUMUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	To-morrow.
PRINCES ALICE	MACQUEEN	Aus. str.	—	Rassevich	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th April.
PRINCES ALICE	MINNESOTA	Brit. str.	—	Nicholas	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 23rd inst., P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	ST. FILIAN	Brit. str.	—	Habel	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 20th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	SCUYLKILL	Brit. str.	k. w.	Burnott	STANDARD OIL CO.	Quick despatch.
PRINCES ALICE	NUNUA	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 25th May.
PRINCES ALICE	HUDSON	Brit. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 23rd April.
PRINCES ALICE	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-morrow.
PRINCES ALICE	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	ONAFIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. G. Parington	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	PLEIADES	Am. str.	—	J. H. Rinder	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 26th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	MINOCHEA	Brit. str.	—	Wagner	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Lockwood, R.N.R.	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
PRINCES ALICE	CHINGTU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
PRINCES ALICE	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	K. Kalkofen	To-day, at 4 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	—	—	McArthur	To-morrow, at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	P. HEINRICH	Brit. str.	—	—	P. Gresch	Quick despatch.
PRINCES ALICE	HANGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	—	On 16th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	SIMLA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. R. Sammons	About 24th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	KANSU	Brit. str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	TRIUMPH	Ger. str.	—	A. Hansen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	B. BJORNSEN	Brit. str.	—	C. Olsen	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
PRINCES ALICE	KAIFFONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	ZAIDA	Brit. str.	2 h.	G. M. Symmers	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Roach	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day.
PRINCES ALICE	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
PRINCES ALICE	YUEN-SANG	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
PRINCES ALICE	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. H. Notley	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
PRINCES ALICE	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	F. G. Parington	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 18th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	PLEIADES	Am. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
PRINCES ALICE	SUNGKANG	Brit. str.	—	Zurruanno	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
PRINCES ALICE	TIJMADI	Dut. str.	—	J. G. Spence	DAVID SAMSON & CO., LTD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE	LIGHTNING	Brit. str.	—	Magazini	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
PRINCES ALICE</td						

**OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 15th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 17th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KAISOW"	On 25th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 28th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 1st April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"LAERTES"	On 8th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 8th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING-WO"	On 15th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 17th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOME"	On 21st April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHIAS"	On 29th April.

HOMWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 14th March.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 28th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 11th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th April.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 25th April.

TAKING CARGO for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OANTA" and "TELEMACHUS"	On 18th March. On 20th April.

For Freight, apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905.

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**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CATENAS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 14th March.
MANILA, AMOY, MANILA, JEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING," "KAI FONG," "HANG CHOW," "CHING TU," "KANSU," "SUNG KIANG."	On 14th March. On 15th March. On 16th March. On 21st March. On 25th March. On 25th March.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING," "KAI FONG," "HANG CHOW," "CHING TU," "KANSU," "SUNG KIANG."	On 14th March. On 15th March. On 16th March. On 21st March. On 25th March. On 25th March.
The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
† Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.		
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS,		
For Freight or Passage, apply to—		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.		

Hongkong, 13th March, 1905.

[11]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purrington	Thursday, March 30th
SHAWMUT	9,066	E. V. Roberts	Thursday, April 13th
TREMONT	9,066	T. W. Garlick	Friday, April 21st
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Monday, May 15th

Cargo only:

FOR MANILA.

The largest, steadiest and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

S.S. PLEIADES 13,753 tons F. G. Purrington About 15th March.
S.S. SHAWMUT 9,066 tons E. V. Roberts About 12th April.
S.S. LYRA 4,417 tons G. V. Williams About 3rd May.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWAEDDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels insures steadiness at sea. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.**

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1905.

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**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

ROUTE	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and Marseilles	JAPAN	About 15th March	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (Passing through the Inland Sea)	CYAN	About 19th March	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SIMLA	About 24th March	Freight and Passage.

ROUTE	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c.	MALTA	Neon, 25th March	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to—

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1905.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

† SHANGHAI "TUNGSHING" ... Tuesday, 14th Mar., 4 P.M.

• MANILA VIA AMOY "YUENSANG" Wednesday, 15th Mar., 4 P.M.

TIENSIN "WOSANG" ... Wednesday, 15th Mar., 4 P.M.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "SUISANG" ... Tuesday, 21st Mar., 4 P.M.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chofoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.**

Hongkong, 14th March, 1905.

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,882 Tons WEDNESDAY, 15th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 19th April.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons WEDNESDAY, 26th April.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £50. via New York £2.

Intermediate on Steamers, 240. " £42.

and 1st Class Rail 240. " £42.

TERMINATE rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent.

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**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PRESEAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MALTA"

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 25th March, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's steamer "Marmara." 10,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on the 6th May, 1905.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1905.

[19]

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST).

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Mails per s.s. Korea which left Yokohama for this port on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., have been transferred to the s.s. *Empress of China* which left Shanghai at 1 a.m., on Sunday, the 12th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The s.s. *Prinz Heinrich*, with the German Mail left Singapore on Friday, the 10th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton	Tuesday	14th, 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday	14th, 7.30 A.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday	14th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tuesday	14th, 9.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Tuesday	14th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Tuesday	14th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday	14th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Perang and Calcutta	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Chufoo and Newchwang	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Chinkiang	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Tuesday	14th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manila	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Kongmoo, Kunchuk and Kaikong	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Namiao	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Sanbuo	Tuesday	14th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	Tuesday	14th, 7.30 A.M.
Macao	Tuesday	14th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Tuesday	14th, 10.00 A.M.
Tsingtao Chefoo and Newchwang	Tuesday	14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.)	Tuesday	14th, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Taticorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents). (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao

Tiutia

Amoy, Manila, Coblo and Ililo

Kongmoo, Kunchuk and Kaikong

Canton

Namiao

Sanbuo

Macao

Shanghai

Namiao

Sanbuo

Macao

Shanghai